

# The State Chronicle

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JOSEPHUS DANIELS, - Editor.

D. H. BROWDER, - Bus. Manager.

H. L. W. AYER, - Asso. Editor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1890.

Equal and Exact Justice to All Men,  
of Whatever State or Persuasion, Re-  
ligious or Political.—Thomas Jefferson.

## THE MONEY QUESTION.

Under this head for the last month we have been publishing from day to day the opinions of the world's greatest financiers upon the effects of contracting the currency. Stated in different languages and in varying illustrations they have all arrived at the conclusion that a diminution of the circulating medium to an amount below what is essential to do the business of the people is one of the very greatest evils that can afflict them—the greater because it is insidious and not discoverable except by the thoughtful, and involving a knowledge of affairs not possessed by the average man.

The reader who has followed, even with slight attention, the extracts from the works of these great thinkers and political economists, cannot fail to see that they have described as the evils consequent to the scarcity of money in other countries, all those which now so sorely oppress our people. They have proved that:

- (1.) Contraction of the currency depresses prices.
- (2.) Makes business stagnant.
- (3.) Encourages speculation and gambling upon the exchange.
- (4.) Fosters monopoly.
- (5.) Puts the disorganized classes at the mercy of the speculators.
- (6.) Strikes first and hardest at agriculture.
- (7.) Destroys the faith and credit of those engaged in legitimate occupations.
- (8.) Pauperizes the poor and makes prices of the rich.

They show us conclusively, also, (if any proof were needed) that both gold and silver are the legitimate measures and media of exchange, that the demonization of either is a fearful blunder, and that such demonization coupled with the constant withdrawal from circulation of the paper currency is a crime against humanity. We intend to agitate the financial troubles now upon us until some remedy is found. Intelligent discussion and earnest attention of the people to this matter must result in some practical remedy. To conclude otherwise would be a reflection upon our people.

## KING'S DAUGHTERS.

On the 15th and 16th of May there will be a convention of the North Carolina King's Daughters at Greensboro. This organization of Christian women is spreading throughout the world, and it is accomplishing much good in lending a hand wherever it is needed. They nurse the sick, provide for the poor, and bring a Christian woman's gentle ministrations wherever there is poverty or suffering. In Raleigh we have seen their good work, though it is yet a young organization.

The CHRONICLE bids these noble women God-speed in their noble mission of helpful love to humanity. We trust that the coming convention will give a fresh impetus to the order, and that, catching the spirit of her of whom it is said, "She hath done what she could," the order will grow until it has permeated every locality in the State, and left no hungry mouths unfed and no starving soul unblest. The King's Daughters of Greensboro are doing all in their power to make the convention the means of accomplishing great good. The railroads will give reduced rates.

THERE WAS NO excitement in the State this year over the municipal elections, and very little politics. Usually good Democrats were elected and no issues divided the people. In Henderson there was a spirited contest over the mayoralty, but MAYOR T. T. HICKS was re-elected by a good majority. Certainly no political prognosticator could find anything in Thursday's elections that does not bode well for the Democracy.

EDITORS to the front. Three of them were elected Mayor on Monday: J. A. THOMAS, editor of the *Louisburg Times*; Mayor of *Louisburg*; JOSEPH A. HARRIS, editor of the *Hillsboro Observer*; Mayor of *Hillsboro*; and MR. JAMES C. EDWIN, editor of the *Rutherford Banner*, Mayor of *Rutherfordton*. The CHRONICLE congratulates these three towns that have shown such wisdom in electing its chief magistrates.

A PROMINENT citizen of Surry county, writes: "I get four dailies. The CHRONICLE is the best of all. We could not do without it."

ASHES COUNTY has two charming young ladies editing its paper, the *Dixie Optic*.

## THE GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO OWN THE TELEGRAPH.

The United States government is the only great power that does not own the telegraph system and operate it. The result is that the people of this country pay more telegraphic toll than the people of other countries. We have shown in a previous article that the newspapers are required to pay from five to ten times as much for their news service as the newspapers in England pay; how private ownership of this mighty agency of communication has built up a great monopoly, and how by reason of this monopoly a great Trust has been formed in news, so that only certain fortunate papers can get the greatest benefits of quick service; and that this operates to the injury of the reading public. Of themselves, these are sufficient reasons why the government should own and operate the telegraphic system of the United States. But there are reasons which appeal even more strongly to the people, and more directly.

More than a hundred years ago the government took control of the postal service because its quick transportation was deemed essential to the transaction of business. The result at the close of more than a hundred years demonstrates the wisdom of this control of the mail of the country. If it had been left to private effort, the great centres would have been quickly supplied, but the country would have been without needed mail facilities. The postoffice department has been well managed, in the main, and a progressive policy that has carried its service into every township in the United States has marked its administration. The rates of postage have been reduced from time to time and it is only a question of a few months or years when letters can be sent to any part of our great country for one cent.

What has been accomplished in the postal service could be accomplished equally as well in the telegraphic service. We maintain that in this day when business is largely transacted by the telegraph, when slight fluctuations in the market are noted in Raleigh and San Francisco in a very few minutes after they are on the boards in the New York Exchange, when men of business do not trust the mails with very important messages, when European affairs are made known to us as quickly as happenings in an adjoining county,—that the government ownership or control of the telegraph is as important to day as government control of the mail service was a century ago. This is a rapid age, and the telegraph is more essential to business men than the postal service, and it is more necessary to the government, as is demonstrated in the fact that it has already constructed 6,000 miles of telegraph lines for military purposes and for the use of the Signal Service.

The charge for the transmission of a telegram between any two points in the United Kingdom is twelve cents for the first twelve words, and a cent for each subsequent word, the address and signature being charged for. In the United States twenty-five cents is charged for the shortest message to a point near by, and the price increases with the distance. There is no good reason why a telegraphic message should not be charged for as a letter. It does not cost so much to handle telegrams as it does to handle the letters, and if the government controlled the service a telegram could be sent as cheaply as in England. Twenty years ago England found itself in precisely the same condition in regard to the telegraph as the United States is now in. Before 1865 there were three telegraph companies owned by private parties, but in that year "they pooled their issues and agreed upon uniform rates." "The result was," says SENATOR CULLUM, "that only the main centres of trade and population were served, the smaller towns and villages being for the most part ignored. In 1869 there were eighty-eight towns in England, each having a population of 2,000 or more, entirely without telegraphic facilities." In 1870, on the 5th of February, the telegraphic lines were transferred to the state. Money had to be borrowed to make the payment, and an exorbitant price was paid, but MR. F. E. SMITH, principal book-keeper of the General Postoffice at London, shows that it has been a good business investment. When the government purchased the telegraph there were 2,932 public telegraph offices—now there are 6,514. The number of messages increased from 6,000,000 in 1869 (when a private company owned the telegraph) to 39,235,813 (under government ownership).

At the close of the year 1870 the gross receipts of the Telegraph Department were \$3,061,500, while, notwithstanding the large reduction made in the rates, they increased to \$8,936,320 for 1886. Mr. W. H. PREECE, F. R. S., who gives the above official figures, gives the following answer to those who object to government control of the telegraph by stating the advantages in England. In an elaborate paper, he says:

It is amusing, after this length of time, to read the arguments that were adduced against the absorption of the telegraph by the State. Every reason has been proved wrong, every prophecy has remained unfulfilled. I can say this with a good grace, for I was one of the prophets. The advantages of a State-controlled telegraph system have been amply shown. There has been established a cheaper, more widely extended, and more expeditious system of telegraphy; the wires have been erected in districts

that private companies could not reach; the cost of telegrams has been reduced, not only in their transmission, but in their delivery; the number of offices has been trebled; a provincial and an evening press have been created. ADAM SMITH said that the post-offices was the only kind of business that government had always managed with success. We can now add telegraphy.

If ADAM SMITH had lived in the age of telegraphy, and seen how well the English government managed the telegraph, he would surely have agreed with Mr. PREECE. How can any citizen of the United States doubt that, if England can manage this great and necessary agency successfully, the United States government can do likewise, or even better? There is more reason why the United States government should control the telegraph than any other country, but of that we will treat in a future article, and also, later, seek to answer some objections urged against governmental control.

## A REGULAR EXPOSITION

### Black Dress Fabrics

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO'S.

By far the largest and most complete stock of thoroughly reliable Black Dress Stuffs ever offered in North Carolina.

MID-SUMMER TEXTURES.  
Light in weight and very soft in finish, and light the stuffs you can wear any day of the summer season.

Wool Challis Brocades, Hemstitched Nun's Veiling Abbes Cloth, Lattice Stripe Serges, Silk and Wool.

BROCADED AND PLAIN HENRIETTES—CLAIRETTES, HERNANIS, MOHAIRS, &c.  
Also the popular wool and silk and wool MEXICANS.

Silk warp, Tansie, Batiste, and Tissues, Tissue Mechaniques, Indian Stripes, Brocade Stripes, Mohair Brocades, &c.

ALL-SILK GRENADINES.  
Black, China, India, Canton and Shanghai Silks, and a full line of Mourning Striped Silks.

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## The Equitable Life Assurance Society

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,  
Office of Secretary of State,  
Insurance Department,  
RALEIGH, N. C., April 15, 1890.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society having filed in this office an appointment of James Southgate as General Agent for this State, under the seal of the Company, and having heretofore, to-wit: on the 15th of April, 1890, paid into this office fifty dollars, the License Fee required by Section fourteen of "An act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," ratified March 7th, 1883, License is hereby granted to the said company to do insurance business in this State until April 1st, 1891, subject to the provisions of said Act.

W. L. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary of State.  
W. P. BATCHELOR, Clerk.

NEW BUSINESS IN 1889—\$175,264,100.  
(The largest of any other Company in the world.)

Outstanding Assurance,  
Dec. 31, 1889, \$631,016,666.00  
(The largest of any other company in the world.)

Supplies on hand Decem-  
ber 31, 1889, \$22,281,074.00  
(The largest of any other company in the world.)

Issues all Desirable forms of Insurance.  
A. J. CLARK, Act.,  
Yarborough House.

## GLOVERDALE DAIRY.

Separated Cream—Gilt-Edge Butter.

PHONE 118.

Davis & Bradshaw, successors to Dr. R. B. Lewis, take pleasure in notifying the citizens of Raleigh that they are at all times a position to supply them with the choicest Separated Cream, in quantities from a quart to Ten Gallons, delivered on the Shortest Notice. They also make a specialty of supplying the cream for Banquets, Festivals, Balls, &c. Their finest Gilt-Edge Butter is delivered weekly by their wagon, or can be had at any time from Hardin & Pescud, who receive a full supply, fresh from the Dairy, three times a week. They call attention to the fact that the only machines in the county for the separation of Sweet Cream from the fresh milk is in operation at their Dairy. Their Butter takes the very highest rank in the market, having obtained the First Premium for several years at the State Fair.

FRESH MILK IN QUANTITY BY SPECIAL ORDER.  
Telephone No. 118.  
Orders left at  
HARDIN & PESCUUD  
Will receive prompt attention.  
may be had their fri-3t

## A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

The Aetna Life's Gains in 1889.

The handsome gains made by the AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY the past year, in every department of its business, show conclusively that the company is actively and successfully, as well as conservatively, managed. The growth from year to year has been steady and substantial. The gains were as follows:

A gain in membership	3,236
A gain in interest income	\$51,435.05
A gain in market value of	\$4,973.05
A gain in surplus of	\$179,036.36
A gain in premium receipts of	\$34,446.36
A gain in income of	\$85,881.
A gain in assets of	\$96,744.
A gain in new business of	\$4,055,511.00
A gain in insurance of	\$7,765,415.50
m-7-3m	

## Dr. Frank Harvey,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Residence 512 South Salisbury Street.

Veterinary Shoeing Forge, Blount Street,

next to Jones' Tobacco Warehouse. Bugles and Wagons repaired by Jack Yarborough.

april-14 1-m.

## FLOOR PAINTS.

We offer Floor Paints of Superb Quality. THEY combine natural minerals with hard-drying liquids. THEY are finely ground and thoroughly mixed. THEY cover well and dry hard in twelve hours. THEY stand exposure to weather and the wear of washing, hence are especially applicable for Piazza and Kitchen floors.

The following Colors in Stock:  
LIGHT RED, DARK YELLOW  
STONE, LIGHT YELLOW  
SLATE AND LIGHT  
BROWN.

—ALL KINDS OF—

## PAINTS

IN SMALL CANS.

STAINS OF DIFFERENT COLORS,

AND HARD VARNISH TO FINISH WITH.

THOMAS H. BRIGGS & SONS

RALEIGH, N. C.

## Emysus Terraquatus Catawbaensis

Is what a learned naturalist designates our

## Wonder of the Amphibious

World.

Whatever its name—this we know, it has created more interest in this city among all classes of our citizens than anything that has been shown here in a long time. It is almost an exact reproduction of the

## Siamese Twins

in an amphibian nature. It was captured at Granite Falls, Caldwell county, N. C. It is well worth seeing. Come and look at it, and you won't regret it.

Whiting Bros  
LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS

Raleigh, N. C.

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For the City and Country.

—(30)—

OUR ICE WAGONS WILL BE

ready to start next Monday if

the weather be warm.

Persons who wish ice at

their residences or places of

business will please notify

us and equip themselves with

tickets, and we will be

pleased to resume the business

of serving them with ice

of best quality. At present the

following will be the

Price of Tickets:

20	5	10	100	95
50	10	50	500	450
40	25	1000	8.00	
40	50	2000	15.00	

Packed for shipping \$1.00 per 100

pounds.

Special rates on large lots.

Not less than two tons can be shipped

unpacked.

TERMS CASH.

## JONES & POWELL.

Agents Raleigh Ice Factory.

## McKIMMON, MOSELEY & MCGEE,

THIS IS YOUR

OPPORTUNITY.

Japanese and China Silks.

Our sales last week were enormous, but this

week we present almost unbroken ranks. We

are more than anxious to reduce our Large

Stock, and in order to do so quickly, we will

offer for this week

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

PRINTED AND FIGURED SILKS

For Street Dresses, Tea Gowns, Wrappers,

&c., never known to be so popular as this

season.

FRESH STOCK,

NEW STYLES.

Remember the Special Prices made on

Printed Silks and Wash Silks are for this

week only.

OTHER NEW SILKS.

Our prices are the Lowest and our assort-

ment one of the Largest and Finest in this

country.

Samples sent on application.

McKIMMON, MOSELEY & MCGEE,  
129 and 131 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

THE VICTOR TYPE-WRITER

Has eighty characters. Excels in quality of

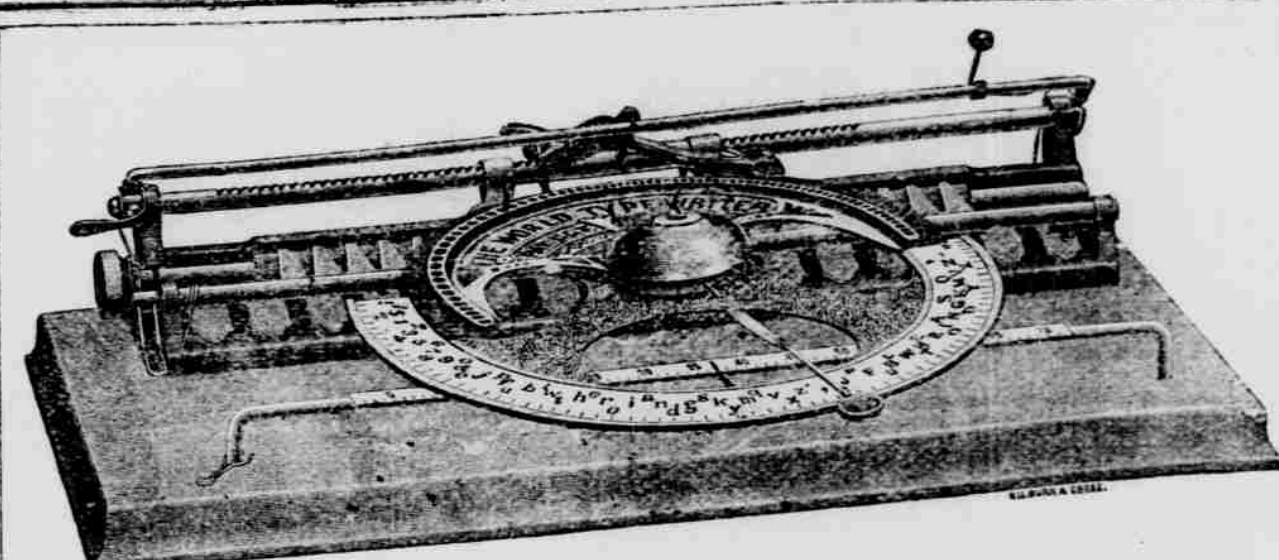
work. Very simple, easy to learn.

The best type-writer for the money.

Price \$15.00 Only.

Sample of actual work sent on application.

WILLIAM EASDALE, Dealer,  
Raleigh, N. C.



## THE WORLD TYPE-WRITER,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MACHINE ON THE MARKET. Price \$15.

Those wishing to purchase can do so by calling or corresponding with

G. H. GLASS, Agt., Raleigh, N. C.

## NOTICE!

NORTH CAROLINA, Before Clerk

Wake County, Superior Court.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day

issued letters declaring J. M. Broughton, W.

N. Jones and J. N. Holding and their asso-

ciates and successors, a corporation for the

purpose set forth in the articles of incorpora-

tion filed and recorded in this office, with all

the privileges conferred upon corporations

under chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina

and the laws amendatory thereof. The sub-

stance of said articles is that the said parties

desire to become incorporated under the

name and style of "The Raleigh Real Estate

Company," and the business proposed to be

done by said company is the buying, selling,

renting, leasing, holding and improving real

estate and negotiating loans on real and per-

sonal property, the buying, selling, renting

and leasing real estate on commissions, the

taking, holding, purchasing and selling op-

erations on real estate, the collection of rents,

notes, accounts and other evidences of indebt-

edness, the placing of insurance on property

on commissions, and such other acts as may

be necessary to effectuate the purposes enu-

merated. The place of business of said cor-

poration is Raleigh, N. C., and the duration

thirty years. The capital stock of said cor-

poration is three thousand dollars, divided

into thirty shares of one hundred dollars each,

with privilege to increase the capital stock to

two hundred thousand dollars. The stock-

holders of said corporation are not individ-

ually liable for the debts of the same.

CHAS. D. UPCHURCH,  
Clerk Superior Court Wake county.

April 26, 1890.

## IMPORTED SUITINGS

—FOR—

## Spring and Summer Wear.

After five years' experience in North Caro-

lina and catering to the wants of my patrons

and the public generally I find that the Im-

ported Woollens take the best and give bet-

ter satisfaction than our domestic goods.

I have bought direct this season my entire

stock of